

Do You Realize?

That despondency in women is a mental condition often traceable to some distinctly female ill!

Women who are well do not have the blues, neither are they irritable and restless. Derangement of the female organism breeds all kinds of miserable feelings such as backache, headache, and bearing-down feelings. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. There is no doubt that it has made many remarkable cures of female ills after all other means had failed. There is hardly a day that some woman does not write us that this simple old medicine, made only of roots and herbs, has cured her of a severe illness.

Here are two such letters—read them—they are genuine and reliable.



Plateau, Pa.—"When I wrote to you first I was troubled with backache and was so nervous that I would cry at the least noise, it would startle me so. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and I don't have any more crying spells. I sleep sound and my catarrh is better, thanks to your advice. I will recommend your medicines to all sufferers."—Mrs. Mary Halstead, Plateau, Pa., Box 98.

Walcott, N. Dakota.—"I had inflammation which caused pains in my sides, and my back ached all the time. I was so blue that I felt like crying if any one even said 'How poorly you look to-day.' I wrote to you for advice and got it at once. I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, and I began to feel better and looked better before I finished the fourth bottle of medicine."—Mrs. Amelia Dahl, Walcott, N. Dakota.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



SPECIAL MISSION PUT OFF.

Cuban War Starting for Washington. Remonstrance Reported.

Havana, Oct. 26.—Within a half hour of the time set for the sailing of the steamer Merida, upon which he had been

ordered to proceed for Washington with a special diplomatic mission, Gen. Armando Riva, chief of the national police, was ordered ashore yesterday and told to resume his usual duties.

It was rumored about the palace that the president's action resulted from a strong remonstrance on the part of the American minister, John B. Jackson.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Tickling

When Work is Irksome

there is something radically wrong—Men or women in good health should be ready to do their work every day and enjoy it. If your liver and digestive organs are inactive so that your food does not digest and nourish you, it is time to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

They will give you a clear eye and a keen brain and you will have an appetite for your food, which will digest perfectly—your nerves will be in perfect order so that the little things in life will not fret and worry you—your color will be healthy—the blood in your body will be rich and strong—free from all impurity—your whole body will be in trim and you will be on the alert to hold up your end of the game. Take Beecham's Pills

And Become a New Being

In boxes with full directions, 10c. and 25c.

100 YEARS AS A CHURCH

First Baptist Church of Enosburg Falls Celebrates

ITS NOTABLE MILESTONE

Exercises Began Last Evening and Continued Through To-day—The Membership of the Society Is Now Only Fifteen.

Enosburg Falls, Oct. 26.—The First Baptist church at East Enosburg, of which the Rev. William J. Clark of this place is supplying pastor, began last evening the celebration of the 100th anniversary of its founding, a devotional service being held, with an address on "The Church," by the Rev. W. A. Davison, D. D., of Burlington.

This morning's services opened at 9:30 o'clock, in charge of the Rev. N. W. Wolcott of Jericho. Greetings were given by neighboring pastors and the history of the church was given. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. W. G. Scofield of Richford conducted a devotional service and greetings were given by former pastors; from the Lamoille association by the president, the Rev. Mr. Wolcott; and from the Baptist state convention by the secretary, Dr. Davison. To-night the Rev. J. E. Norcross, secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission society, will give an address.

This church is located in a farming country, and its whole history has been that of a country church. It was organized October 26, 1810, with ten charter members. During the past hundred years it has had a continuous existence, although for several years, during the early fifties, it almost died out. Beginning its history with a very small membership, there was for many years a gradual increase in members until, in 1841, there was a total membership of 53.

In 1858 there was effected a union between this church and the First Baptist church at this place. This new organization was known as the Enosburg Baptist Consolidated church. For a very short time, the regular meetings of the organization were held here, but soon East Enosburg again became the center of its work. This united church had a total of 77 charter members. Its pastor was the Rev. J. W. Buzzell.

The church in 1860 experienced the greatest revival of its history, twenty-five new members being received. A meetinghouse was built, being dedicated in December, 1860. This was the first building owned by the organization, the meetings having previously been held in the schoolhouse. After the construction of the church it, of course, was again the Baptist church of East Enosburg, the meetings being held there continuously.

During the Civil war, the church was active in its sympathy with Lincoln's administration, and a number of the members joined the army.

In more recent years, the membership has gradually decreased, by removals and deaths, until at the present time there are only 15 active members.

CROKER'S DAUGHTER TO JOIN HUSBAND

"I'm As Good As the Crokers" Declared the Groom, John J. Breen—Will Take Ethel to Canada.

New York, Oct. 26.—John J. Breen, who last spring startled New York society by eloping with Miss Ethel Croker, daughter of Richard Croker, and who ever since has been separated from his bride, announces that he will leave New York for Petersburg, Ont., to be head groom for J. R. Stratton, M. P. Breen also announced that his wife, who is now with her mother in Paris, will return to New York in a month and proceed to Canada to live with him in his new home.

In making the double announcement, Breen has again brought to the front the story of his romantic courtship, when, as head groom for the millionaire Schwartz brothers, he frequently escorted the pretty daughter of the erstwhile Tammany chieftain on numerous gallops around the bride paths of Central park. The marriage ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace at Hoboken.

"My wife and I," said Breen, "will have a reunion at the pier when she returns to America, and go together to our new home. I am just as good as the Crokers, and the 15 years I have spent in America are clean—thoroughly clean, as several investigators have found. In my new home in that ideal Canadian country, Mrs. Breen and I will have the opportunity to enjoy our beloved sport of horseback riding. We will not be far from Toronto, and can frequently run into that city."

"New York has been good to me, and I like it here. I handled a poor immigrant, but through faithful work for my first employers, soon found the chance to advance, and advance I did until, as head groom for the Schwartz boys, I met the woman I love. Then I began to think of something other than my work. Miss Croker reciprocated my affection, and last winter promised to be my wife. Our troubles were pledged one chilly day as the hoofs of our steeds clattered over the frozen bride paths.

"After our marriage my wife decided to keep her engagement with her mother to spend the summer abroad. I offered no objection. Even if I am groom, I would never interfere with a mother's love, and so the voyage across the Atlantic was taken, and she has been with her mother ever since. I have received many letters from her, the last one only a week ago.

"Mr. Stratton is a millionaire and a lover of horses. He is a member of parliament and his estate is an extensive one. He has just imported 12 fine show horses from England, some of which he exhibited at the Montreal and Ogdenburg horse shows, where I first made arrangements for entering his service. I owned 14 horses myself until to-day, when I disposed of them to Eugene von Bach."

STATE GAIN WAS SMALLER

As Shown by Census Returns From Seven States

AVERAGE INCREASE 14.9

Smaller Cities Gained More Than the Larger Places—Returns Have All Been Received from Cities of 100,000 Class.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—In addition to the cities, the census recapitulation bulletin issued yesterday gives the names of states for which the census returns have been published up to October 20. They were Rhode Island, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Delaware, Vermont and Massachusetts. The aggregate population for these seven states was 10,898,272, an increase of 14.9 per cent. as against an increase of 18.4 per cent. during the decade of 1890 to 1900. Forty-three cities of more than one hundred thousand and 159 cities of between twenty-five and one hundred thousand are given.

Commenting upon the facts presented, the bulletin says: "With the data for both groups of cities approaching completeness, it is noticeable that the smaller cities, as a group, seem to have maintained, during the decade 1900 to 1910 a rate of growth considerably above that maintained by the larger cities, the rate for the aggregate population of the small cities being 30.3 per cent. and that for the larger 30.1. There was no such contrast in the decade 1890 to 1900, during which the increase of the smaller cities in the aggregate was 33.2 per cent. and that of the larger 32.1 per cent. The returns for all of the cities which in 1900 were in the one hundred thousand class have been received, except for Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., and Minneapolis, Minn., and Memphis, Tenn., Seattle, Wash., which will go into the one hundred thousand class, had not reached that figure ten years ago.

The population of Jefferson county, Ky., containing the city of Louisville, as enumerated in the thirteenth census, is 262,920, compared with 232,540 in 1900.

WILLED A FORTUNE WHICH WAS NOT HERS

Testator Expected to Receive It From An "Inhabitant of the City and State of New York."

Boston, Oct. 26.—The will of Miss Cora A. Johnson of 819 Beacon street, bequeathing \$685,000, although the testator, according to the statement of the executor, owned property worth only about \$100, was filed in the Suffolk probate court yesterday by Attorney William M. Noble.

The money to pay the bequests, the testator says, is provided for by the will of "inhabitant of the city and state of New York," and is to be paid to the persons named in her will, whether or not she acquired the property under this will before her death.

The principal beneficiary under the will is Edward Holbrook of Newton Highlands, for whose benefit a trust fund of \$500,000 is established, Attorney Noble being the trustee. The income, it is provided, is to be paid toward the education of the young man. At the age of 25 the property bequeathed becomes his absolutely.

Other beneficiaries are: Children's hospital, \$5,000; Newburyport, \$5,000; Frank H. Williams of Newton, \$50,000; Mrs. Frank H. Williams, \$50,000; and Priscilla Alden and Dorothy Williams, each \$10,000; Helen Wald Leach of Boston, \$50,000.

Attorney Noble said Miss Johnson had come to him six or eight years ago to consult him regarding the disposition of property to the extent of two or three millions in which she was interested. Although he had never known the exact extent of this property or Miss Johnson's interest in it, Mr. Noble had understood that his client was to inherit it from a New York woman. Mr. Noble did not know of any relatives of Miss Johnson living in that vicinity.

The clause by which Miss Johnson seeks to convey the property which she had not acquired, reads as follows: "Whereas, I am credibly informed and believe that there is in existence a will of a certain person in the city and state of New York by which will certain property is devised and bequeathed to me, and whereas, I have been credibly informed and believe that in the said will it is provided that in case I should die before the maker of said will, the property therein bequeathed and devised to me shall pass to and be paid over and delivered to the persons, corporations and objects which I shall in my last will name, select and appoint."

In the exercise of the power of appointment given by the will, the persons named in Miss Johnson's testament appointed by her to receive the bequests when they shall become available.

WHITE SLAVE WAR EXTENDED.

Sims and Wickersham Confer In Regard to a Nation-Wide Campaign.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—A nation-wide federal campaign against "white slave" traffickers will be started if the plans of United States District Attorney Edwin Sims materialize. Mr. Sims is in Washington conferring with Attorney General Wickersham, regarding the conditions that the investigators of the department of justice have disclosed. When the Mann bill was passed providing a heavy penalty for all persons engaged in the traffic in women it was supposed that many of these persons would be driven out of the business. Instead of this, however, the investigators are said to have learned that more persons than ever before are engaged at the present time in the traffic.

Mr. Sims will ask that orders be issued to all district attorneys for a concerted action against the persons engaged in the traffic.

The Inside Facts of a Shoemaker's Fight with the Leather Trust

Facts We Want Every Reader of This Paper to Know

A shoemaker up in New York State by the name of George F. Johnson learned his trade at the bench.

Over in Massachusetts a young man, H. B. Endicott, who had won his way by hard knocks, became a leather expert and later a leather merchant at Boston.

In 1891 these two men got together. One was an expert in shoes; the other was an expert in leather. No two men ever knew their subjects better.

They formed a partnership. They built a shoe factory in Broome County, New York State.

They made good shoes, and they did well. They were up in the country with no big city rents or high operating expenses. They were plain people themselves, and the money saved in expenses was put into the quality of their shoes.

Everything went well until along in 1893, when certain interests began quietly to buy up tanneries in all parts of the country.

One tannery after another was either closed or taken over and operated by the combination until, like every other shoe concern in the United States, Endicott, Johnson & Co. awoke one day to find themselves in the grip of the Leather Trust.

The price of leather went up. Endicott, Johnson & Co. were no worse off than all other shoe manufacturers, and they paid the advance.

Then they noticed that the leather was not as good as they would like to see it. That touched them on a sensitive spot.

They had stood for the high price. When it came to starving the quality of the leather, they rebelled.

Sole leather is sold by weight, and it began to look like somebody was loading the leather with chemicals instead of feeding it in the tanning and finishing process.

Inside of thirty days, Endicott, Johnson & Co. decided to build their own tanneries.

The Trade said they were crazy. It was an unheard-of thing—a shoe concern tanning its own leather—a stupendous undertaking; it meant hundreds of thousands of dollars and almost insurmountable difficulties.

It's a long story—the story of those tanneries with literally miles of masonry and acres of tan-vats. But they were built, and successfully operated.

To-day, Endicott, Johnson & Co. are independent of all trusts. They are the only shoe people in the United States that do not pay tribute to the leather combination.

They buy the raw hides in the open markets of the world and tan every foot and pound of leather they use. This not only means a big saving in cost and better tannage, but it means tanning every lot of leather with an eye to the particular shoe that is to be made from it—a great advantage in the working quality of the stock and the wear of the shoes.

Endicott, Johnson & Co. have developed processes that double the life of some leathers.

They tan 1000 skins of calf leather every day.

They tan nearly 2000 sides of the finest upper leather and 1200 sides of sole leather every day.

Last year, nearly 30,000 shoe stores sold the product of the Endicott-Johnson Co. factories, which is the largest output of any individual concern.

A beautiful town has grown up around this enterprise—the town of Endicott, New York—where five thousand people depend for their livelihood upon the Endicott Johnson factories and tanneries.

Established in their tanneries, Endicott, Johnson & Co. save the wearer three profits on the leather in his shoes—the hide dealer's profit, the Tanner's profit and the Leather jobber's profit.

Their last saving to the wearer was to cut out the profit of the wholesale shoe house and sell their shoes direct to the retail store in every town.

The leather in Endicott-Johnson shoes will wear as leather used to wear twenty years ago in the days of honest tanning.

Endicott-Johnson make shoes for the workingman and dress shoes as fine as any man wants to wear. They sell school shoes and shoes for women. And because they have cut out four profits between the Tanner and the shoe store they can save the wearer from 50c to \$1.00 on every pair and give him a leather that simply can not be had in any other shoe.

Now the reader will naturally say, "Why doesn't everybody wear Endicott-Johnson shoes and why doesn't every shoe store sell them?"

Everybody does want to wear Endicott-Johnson shoes as soon as they know about them, and nearly 30,000 stores are selling the goods.

Some dealers are not as quick as others to fall into line.

A retail shoe dealer has his friends and his old business associates from whom he has been buying shoes for years.

He has his store full of other shoes perhaps, and he doesn't like to break into his lines with another make.

Sometimes a shoe dealer likes to have his own name on every pair of shoes and keep the wearer from knowing where they are made. This enables him to keep the matter of profit entirely in his own hands.

It is not always the shoe dealer's fault. Some large wholesale shoe houses pay expert salesmen \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year just because of their ability to go out and sell the retail shoe dealer and keep him satisfied.

Endicott, Johnson & Co. do not employ fancy talent on their selling force; and they are somewhat particular as to the kind of dealer that sells their shoes.

After they have worked so hard to reduce the cost of shoes to the wearer and cut out the four intervening profits, they want to do business with the shoe dealer who is willing to sell their goods at a fair living profit—a dealer who would rather make his money by a small margin on many sales than a big profit on a few sales.

The selection of the right dealers to handle the Endicott-Johnson line is a problem, just as was the building of their tanneries and the getting rid of the shoe jobber.

Endicott, Johnson & Co. can sell all the shoes they make each year. But their business is growing every year and the future of their business depends upon the service they render the wearer.

It is a question that the wearer must help them decide.

Now, as a buyer and wearer of shoes every reader of this paper has a right to vote on this question of buying shoes independent of all trusts.

Are you content to go on paying four profits on every pair of shoes you buy?

Are you satisfied to pay tribute to the hide trust, the leather trust, the leather jobber and the shoe jobber—and about how long do you think you are going to submit to it?

Would you like to see Endicott-Johnson shoes sold in your town?

If you would, who do you think ought to sell them?

Fill out the coupon below and return it to Endicott, Johnson & Co., Endicott, N. Y.

ENDICOTT, JOHNSON & Co.
Endicott, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—

I would like to have Endicott-Johnson Shoes sold in this town. My choice of a dealer would be

Name _____

Address _____